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I don't regard the Administration with as much confidence as I should like to feel, and I long ago ceased to expect from Congress enlightened statesmanship or wise action on any great question that affects the personal interests of a majority of its members.

I hope you are going to write more on the European situation.

GEORGE KENNAN.

NEW YORK CITY.

### OUR PURPOSE LAID BARE

SIR,—I have read your article in the January NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, relating your impressions abroad,—how Woodrow Wilson is regarded in England and France. Your motive cannot be misconstrued. The obvious purpose was to discredit the President at home because in some countries abroad, for the moment, he is not favorably regarded.

Among the manifold duties of the Chief Magistrate of this country it has always been regarded as one of the principal duties to maintain the honor and prestige of the nation—this is an obligation imposed upon him by public sentiment, by the general opinion of the country. Has Woodrow Wilson not met that requirement ably and fully? Have not diplomatic means attained the same result that oceans of blood—to say nothing of treasure—could not do more to accomplish?

It has been the design and purpose of all the warring nations in Europe to embroil us in their present conflict. Jealous of our prosperity and power they can see no reason why we should stand aloof and pursue the even tenor of our way, fulfilling our chosen destiny.

They are at one in a mad endeavor to draw us into the vortex, and—I blush to say it—there are those of us here who would render all possible assistance to accomplish the same thing, and yet they call themselves patriots and good citizens! The test of the popularity and accomplishments of an Administration is to be based upon the judgment pronounced upon it at home, by those whom it immediately serves and who are responsible for its existence; not upon a pronounced judgment of expatriates (who perhaps left their country for their country's good) and interested combatants.

Woodrow Wilson is today so firmly entrenched in the hearts of his countrymen that they will not yield him for another. They are assured of safety and honor under his guidance. You will find this to be the verdict in November.

W. M. GREEN.

LIMA, OHIO.

### CHAOS AND ANARCHY IN MEXICO

SIR,—I am writing to find out if you can help us through your splendid magazine, by telling the truth to the people about the conditions down here in Mexico? I have taken THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for years.

What we Americans read in most of the papers about conditions here is absolutely false. Instead of growing better, things are getting worse. This city is full of Americans and foreigners, waiting to be able to return to their homes in the interior, but they are not able to go for lack of trains, or unsafe conditions in the country. Our Government is being laughed at, and no matter what order comes from Washington, it is not obeyed

and not followed up by our Government. Americans are being thrown in jail without trial. The representatives sent down here are either in with one set of Mexicans or the other, being paid to send what news they wish printed. Mr. Wilson has so often broken faith with these Mexicans, that now they no longer fear him.

The trains to Mexico City run perhaps once or twice a week. The journey is perilous owing to there being bandits scattered along the way who attack and rob the trains if they so choose. There are but few coaches, and so few engines that it is hard to operate. No freight is carried and so business is at a standstill. Carranza has stolen and shipped out of the country everything salable, even the supplies sent down by the Red Cross. A reporter, Mr. Francis, got photographs of the bags, etc., and informed Mr. Silliman, Mr. Wilson's special representative. Instead of notifying Washington, Mr. Silliman notified Carranza, and in a short time Mr. Francis was thrown into jail "incommunicado."

The Administration in Washington knows what terrible conditions exist down here. Our men are being killed on the border by the very ammunition and firearms brought from the United States to be turned against Americans, and by the soldiers of Carranza, whom Mr. Wilson is consulting and has recognized—he whom every Mexican, even his own men, hates. He can never be President, for the people won't stand for him. He has looted Mexico from the border down, and how can he make good? I beg of you to find out the truth and tell the people of our great country so that they may come to know what we are suffering, and help us.

AMERICAN.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

### A GOOD WORD FOR SAUL OF TARSUS

SIR,—I have been a reader of the REVIEW for many years, and have always considered it reliable. One of the most satisfying features of it to me is the fact that dependence could be put in the knowledge and the ability of the writers of its contributed articles. Consequently I received a rude shock when I read the article on Saul of Tarsus by Ellwood Hendrick; for I happen to know a little about Saul myself. For flippancy of treatment and for ignorance of the facts involved, I have never seen, in any self-respecting periodical, the equal of this output. Hereafter, how am I to know that other writers in the REVIEW, treating of subjects concerning which I am not well informed, are not as incompetent as the author under consideration?

I have not time to speak of all this man's errors now. I wish, however, to refer to two or three by way of illustration. For instance, he tells us that Paul was the inventor of the doctrine of hell-fire. The fact of the matter is that Paul never mentions hell-fire at all in any of his epistles or reported sayings. He also alleges that Paul was the author of the dogma of the Virgin Birth; but the truth is that Paul never refers to the Virgin Birth. So far as the records go, there is no evidence that he knew anything about it. Moreover, he further alleges that Paul greatly emphasized baptism, and made it necessary to salvation. Now anyone who knows a little about Paul knows that the exact contrary is the truth, as is proved by many passages, and especially by I Corinthians, 1:13-14. Finally, to say, as he does, that Paul was without love, and that he taught that women